

WARMER WEATHER FOR SHORT WHILE

Freeze Has Made Lots of
Trouble Though.

HOUSEKEEPING EXPENSIVE

River Full of Thick Ice That Must
Be Broken Up to Save the
City.

After weeks of weather during which the mercury registered around zero, Washington was this morning struck by a wave which, while it may not be designated as sultry, is at least pleasant enough to allow the clerks to abandon the mufflers and ear flaps with which they have been protecting themselves during the last few weeks.

The suppression of icy blasts which have so long kept Washington indoors and near the fire, was not altogether unexpected. Early yesterday morning the mercury began to rise, and continued its upward course until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It began to drop then and by nightfall there seemed little chance of thaw.

Predictions Verified.

In a statement issued by Forecaster Henry, of the Weather Bureau, another rise in the mercury was promised, which has so far been verified. Southern winds struck Washington at an early hour this morning, and the first man to leave home for his day's work at the office found that the bitter cold which only yesterday caused him to rub his ears has made way for milder weather.

Forecaster Henry says the mild weather will cause the formation of clouds which may in the future cause rain, or snow. For the time being, however, he promises clear, warm weather.

The cold spell has been the cause of profit to the street car lines of the city. So cold and windy has it been that citizens hesitated to walk even a few blocks. Many stayed at home, but for the Government clerks and others employed in downtown offices, this was impossible. The result was that the car companies reaped a harvest of nickels.

Rivermen Suffer.

What was a source of profit to the car companies, however, was a cause of much distress among the rivermen. Swept by the freezing winds, the ice, already several inches deep, rapidly thickened, until the river is at present covered with a smooth coating, in some places almost eighteen inches thick. It will take days of warm weather to thaw it into such condition that it may be broken up by the tugs which Harbor-master Sutton has engaged for that purpose.

Mr. Sutton is well prepared for the work of breaking up the ice and opening the river for traffic. He has twelve tugs which are lying in the river awaiting his order to commence work. Breaking up the ice, especially when it is over a foot in thickness, however, is a dangerous and expensive undertaking. Harbor-master Sutton is determined to take no chances on the outcome of his work. "I shall wait," he says, "until the ice is broken up, and then I will start my tug." "I have no desire to open a channel, only to have it freeze again during the night."

"I shall not commence until I am confident that I can accomplish the work. When I do start the work will be done with a rush."

Other Boats to Help.

In addition to the twelve tugs which Mr. Sutton has hired to aid him in his work, he will also be assisted by the harbor boat Vigilant, and the Randall line steamer the Estelle Randall. The latter, armed with a gun, is able to break through the heaviest ice with but little difficulty, and is expected to give great aid in the work of clearing the river.

In the market, too, the effects of the cold spell have been noticeable. The price of everything has gone up, and the plainest articles of food bring the prices one is accustomed to pay for luxuries. Housewives have found marketing expensive during the last few weeks, and as a result the dealers say there has been a marked decrease in the number of sales.

Eggs, butter, poultry, in fact, everything save potatoes, are higher. The latter, most of which come from Michigan, are plentiful and the price is low.

Especially noticeable is this rise in the price of eggs and butter. Many dealers are offering eggs of three different varieties of freshness. One they call "fresh eggs," the second one is designated "fresh eggs," and the third class is labeled "strictly fresh eggs." Yesterday the latter sold for 24 and in some cases 25 cents per dozen, an increase of 4 cents over the price at this time last year.

The price of Elgin butter at this time

MONUMENT UNVEILED TODAY



STATUE OF FRANCES E. WILLARD.
Senators and Representatives Pay Tribute to Woman Selected by State of
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last year, to the local wholesalers was 26 cents per pound. This year they must pay 32 cents.

Few Vegetables to Be Had.

Extending even to Florida, the importing of fresh garden vegetables has been practically brought to a standstill. Over 50 per cent of the crops are reported ruined by the freeze.

To be had last season for \$3.50 per bushel, green beans are now sold for \$8. Lettuce, which cost last year at this time \$1.50 to \$2 per basket, now brings \$2.50 and \$3. Fresh peas are not to be had at any price.

Oranges and grape fruit have risen in price, and the price paid for poultry is higher than it has been for years. A general thaw, and plenty of warm weather is promised by the Weather Bureau, however, and the prices of country produce should soon return to the normal state.

BILL TO FORCE CLERKS TO PAY INDEBTEDNESS

A bill to compel department clerks to pay their debts was introduced in the House yesterday afternoon by Representative Dixon.

It provides that whenever it shall appear that any civil service employee of the United States in any department, of either sex, or in any grade, shall, after three demands in writing, refuse to pay an indebtedness for house rent, fuel, groceries, household necessities, services of a dentist or undertaker, "consistent with such employee's social position in life," provided the indebtedness shall have been contracted after his or her entrance into the service, such refusal shall be cause for immediate suspension from the service.

This suspension, it is specified, shall continue until the debt shall have been settled. If, after three months, the bill shall not have been settled, the clerk shall be stricken from the rolls as "incompetent and unworthy."

Still another clause of the bill forbids clerks to plead the statute of limitations in regard to their indebtedness.

SHE SUSPECTED RAYMOND OF SENDING VALENTINE

MAHANOY CITY, Pa., Feb. 17.—Suspecting Frank Raymond, a well-known young man, as the sender of a burlesque valentine the postman delivered at her home, Miss Lillian Faust attacked him with a broom when he called at her house. She clutched him about the neck in a fruitless endeavor to wring from him an admission of guilt. Raymond broke loose and fled in a huff. Miss Faust said the valentine was an exaggerated caricature of a spinster. Raymond denies having sent it.

INVALIDS IN BURNING HOTEL.

STAMFORD, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Fire in the Hamilton House endangered the lives of several guests. Mrs. Churchill, the aged mother of the proprietor of the hotel; Miss Carrie Spiro, and A. F. Johnson, of New York, all of whom were ill, were carried from the burning building.

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PAY TRIBUTE TO FRANCES WILLARD

(Continued From First Page.)

lard's secretary and close personal friend, and now her literary executor, will be among the speakers. An invocation will be delivered by Rev. Edward Everett Hale.

Miss Willard's Career As Dean at Northwestern

When Miss Willard returned from the Holy Land with her devoted friend, Miss Jackson, she was elected dean of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill. Her career here as teacher, though brief, was unique, and entirely characteristic of the woman.

She was a revelation to the girls who came from distant homes with well defined notions of what an austere person the dean would be. She met none of their gloomy requirements.

She was as much in advance of her times as the modern young athletic college woman would have been had she been introduced into the prim ranks of the seminary girls of thirty years ago.

Memories of Miss Willard.

One who was there at the opening of the fall term of 1873 says:

"With a feeling of dread and an unutterable sense of loneliness in my heart, I mounted the steps to the great hall door, but there the awful sensations vanished.

"A radiant, golden-haired woman, in a white dress, with the sweetest smile I had ever seen, was taking me by the hand just exactly as if I were her little sister and saying in that marvelous voice, 'And now, my dear girl, and with a kiss and a pat was passed on into the hall, where we were soon assigned to our rooms.'

The gentleness of her regard for her pupils was impressed upon them from the first. This did not end in her personal supervision of their studies, but followed them continually.

Interested in Students.

She was interested in what they aspired to do and be, and encouraged them in every laudable ambition.

To develop self-reliance and lay the foundations for strong character building, Miss Willard gave but one general rule for conduct. This was, "Do right."

Out of this law she evolved that much-discussed plan of self-government which eventually went down under the determined ruling of the head of the university, Dr. C. H. F. Frick.

Self-government, however, was the order so long as she remained dean of the institution, and the girls took great pleasure in seeing their names upon the "roll of honor," which hung in a conspicuous place in the reception hall for the edification of visitors, relatives, and friends.

As a Disciplinarian.

In the very few cases of discipline her kind, persuasive treatment proved eminently successful, and perhaps no school could show fewer cases of insubordination.

Her lessons in English composition were a treat, sparkling with bright thoughts and replete with original suggestions. She was a master of perfect expression, and in the class room became an inspiration to her pupils. She could not endure the sight of a misspelled word. It grieved and annoyed her.

She did her work in the most unobtrusive manner. Walking from West Cottage toward the seminary one day with a pupil, she corrected an essay as they went along. Suddenly turning to the girl, she tapped her playfully with her pencil, exclaiming: "How do you spell 'disappointed'?" "Dis-sap?" "O, you sap-head!"

A practical lesson in journalism was given a pupil in whom Miss Willard imagined she saw a gleam of reportorial

talent. She assigned her the task of reporting lectures, concerts, etc., carefully criticizing the results of her work, with the information that, in her opinion, there was no more promising field open to women than that of newspaper correspondence.

Thus did she seek to enlarge the horizon of the girls in her charge and lead them to discover the best in themselves. In carrying out her theory of self-government for girls, Miss Willard introduced the "Quiet Hour" into the curriculum of each day's work. It provided for each girl being alone in her room for one half hour either in the morning or the evening of the day.

A Quiet Hour.

The two occupants of the room could themselves choose their own time, but it was understood that one should leave the room and that the halls should be kept absolutely quiet during this period.

There were some who were inclined to make sport of this time of enforced meditation—boasting of darning noses, sewing on buttons, reading novels or doing anything rather than spending the time in self-communion as was intended, but this spirit was short-lived.

There would be a gentle tap at the door, and then, slowly turning on its hinges, the little box of a room would become illumined. Without the least bit of pedantry or stiffness Miss Willard would enter into the sacredness of the hour, and before the lonesome, homesick girl was aware, she was telling her all about it.

Enters Into Meditation.

In the most loving sisterly way the conversation led up to the great question of trusting the Saviour, and before the bell rang for the close of the thirty minutes, the golden head would be bowed beside the brown in a sweet, earnest petition for the "gift of gifts; the grace of faith."

It remains for the pupils of Miss Willard to fully understand her marvelous powers as an instructor, and as the years pass they realize more and more the privilege of having been under her tutelage in the formative period of their lives.

Few Now Alive.

Not many of the girls in the class of '73 who gathered under the roof of the old "fem. sem." at Evanston are living today. But in the years that passed after she left the University, after she became one of the world's famous women, wherever she met them, she had the liveliest remembrance of them, and the keenest, most affectionate interest in all concerning them. They were still to her "my girls," though the years had left their marks unmistakably upon them.

With Miss Willard there was ever a higher motive to which all her efforts became subservient. Her teaching was not merely instruction given in the various branches, but was ever a means to an end.

She sought the salvation of souls as persistently and earnestly as did any of the world's great evangelists and was in her way quite as successful.

The flame of devotion kindled in the hearts of the girls of '73 is still burning. In the long line that formed in front of Willard Hall in Chicago early in the year of that winter morning and stood there, reverently and patiently, in the falling snow, waiting their turn to look for the last time upon that "uplifted face" were some of the "roll of honor" girls.

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Unparalleled Achievement!

Importations in 1904 of

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE

131,330 CASES

The **GREATEST** quantity ever imported by any brand in the history of the Champagne trade.

Regarding Champagne Importations in 1904, Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular of Jan. 10, 1905, says:

"Messrs. Fredk. de Bary & Co. brought over last year to this side of the water a greater number of cases of Champagne than has ever hitherto been known, and these importations speak in the strongest terms of the great popular esteem in which G. H. MUMM & CO.'S Champagne is held on this continent."

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Topics are discussed by Such
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Artistically and Expertly Illustrated.

THE PALAIS ROYAL SPECIALS

Saturday Only

Market Day or Saturday. The butcher, baker, and candlestickmaker are the Palais Royal's keenest competitors on Saturday. You must visit them — and you shall be induced to include the Palais Royal.



CUT THIS OUT

This Palais Royal Coupon and 49c entitles holder to one Silk-like Black Petticoat, exactly as illustrated. Good only for Saturday, February 18, 1905. Note that the making of this skirt is alone worth more than 49c.

44c and \$4.44

Three new styles of Gingham Petticoats at 44c instead of 59c, and \$4.44 for the Palais Royal \$5.98 Silk Skirts—the Credit stores' \$6.50 garments.

\$5 Garments, \$4

\$10 for \$12 Garments

New styles one can proudly don Sunday. New \$5 Walking Skirts, in all lengths, and new \$5 Taffeta, China Silk, Beau de Soie, Albatross, Irish Linen and Persian Lawn Waists, all at \$4 for choice. The \$12 cloth and silk suits and coats, all new styles, are to be \$10 for tomorrow only.



35c Hose, 21c

Some are black lace fisle, like the picture; some are gauze fisle, some ribbed in Richelieu and Rembrandt effects. Some are plain black fisle, ingrain dyed, with white toes and heels.

32c for 50c "Oneita" Union Suits, ladies' and children's—all sizes, with high neck, long sleeves, ankle length.

\$5 Corsets for \$3

They are hand made, with genuine whalebone supports. Allow one of the experts to fit a pair and enjoy the comfort and marvel at the improvement in your figure.



\$3.50 Hats, \$1.98

50c Veils, 39c 25c Violets, 19c

The new \$3.50 Ready-to-wear Hats, spring styles, at \$1.98. Choice of all 50c veils for 39c. Violets and foliage, 19c instead of 25c bunch.

\$1.25 Gloves, 75c

Men's \$1.50 Gloves, \$1.35

Best Mocha Gloves, only 75c. Note that usual \$1 Glace Kid Gloves are only 65c a pair. \$1.35 for best \$1.50 gloves, for husband, son, and brother.

19c tomorrow for 48c cut crystal head necklaces, new graduated sizes.
\$1.66 tomorrow for the \$2.50 Spun Silk Umbrellas—\$3 at the credit stores.
29c tomorrow for 50c and 68c embroidered polka dot, and floral ribbons, 5 and 6 inches wide.
8c tomorrow for the new 12 1/2c embroidered collars, as dainty as can be.
10c tomorrow for the new 12 1/2c Handkerchiefs, beauties just from Switzerland.
\$1.10 tomorrow for the newest tomorrow for \$1.50 hand bags.
15c tomorrow for neck length of prettiest new rufflings.
7c tomorrow for Toilet Scaps, 3 cakes in box for 7c. Drug stores at \$25.
43c tomorrow for new 50c leather belts, all colors, with harness buckles.
16c tomorrow for Eaton Huribut's 25c boxes of new stationery, the latest.
10c tomorrow for 50c edition of New Century Atlas of the World.
75c tomorrow for \$1 crystal claret jugs, with silver plated top.



\$1 Dresses, 84c

The new Persian Lawn Dresses, with long French waist, lace and embroidery trimmed, sizes 2 to 14 years. One style illustrated.

\$1.08 and \$3.98

New Poke Bonnets at \$1.98 instead of \$2.50, of silk velvet, chiffon and ribbon trimmed. New Reefers and coats at \$3.98 instead of \$5. Sizes 4 to 14 y. rs.

Glass Tumblers, 1 1/2c

Wine Glasses, 5c value..... 2c
Fruit Sauces, 2c value..... 1c
Water Bottles, 15c value..... 8c
Chamber Sets, \$1.50 value..... 95c
Cord Hods, 25c value..... 15c
Cups and Saucers for..... 7c
Cake Plates, 10c value..... 5c
Covered Dishes, 50c value..... 29c
Steel Knives and Forks..... 40c
Spoons, six for..... 25c



CUT THIS OUT

This Palais Royal Coupon and nine cents (9c) entitles bearer to one-half pound of 40c quality chocolates and bon bons, 40c kinds. Good only for Saturday, February 18, 1905.

The Palais Royal

A. Lisner

G and 11th Sts.

11

Nine Nations

Now Use Liquezone—Won't You Try It—Free?

Millions of people, of nine different nations, are constant users of Liquezone. Some are using it to get well; some to keep well. Some to cure germ diseases; some as a tonic. No medicines were ever so widely employed. These users are everywhere; your neighbors and friends are among them. And half the people you meet—wherever you are—know some one whom Liquezone has cured.

If you need help, please ask some of these users what Liquezone does. Don't blindly take medicine for what scientific and chemical research, in thousands of difficult cases, that Liquezone destroys the cause of any germ disease.

Liquezone has, for more than 25 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. It is not made by compounding drugs, nor with alcohol. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that

it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; that Liquezone—like excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetable life.

There lies the great value of Liquezone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissue, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison and it cannot be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Germ Diseases

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquezone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Asma—Amebia
Alcacia—Anemia
Blood Poison
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Coughs—Colds
Consumption
Croup
Constipation
Catarrh—Cancer
Dysentery—Dyspepsia
Dysuria
Eczema—Erysipelas
Fever—Gall Stones
Gout—Gout
Gonorrhea—Gleet

Hay Fever—Influenza
Kidney Diseases
La Grippe
Leucorrhea
Liver Troubles
Malaria—Neuralgia
Many Heart Troubles
Piles—Pneumonia
Pleurisy—Quinsy
Rheumatism
Scrofula—Syphilis
Skin Diseases
Stomach Troubles
Throat Troubles
Tuberculosis
Typhoid—Typhus
Varicella
Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisonous blood.

In nervous debility Liquezone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free

If you need Liquezone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquezone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it today, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquezone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquezone Company, 433-434 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....
I have never tried Liquezone, but if you will supply me a 50c bottle free I will take it.

Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquezone will be gladly supplied for a test.